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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/655,025	09/05/2003	Martin Hoheisel	32860-000624/US	5214
30596	7590	10/18/2005		EXAMINER
				HO, ALLEN C
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2882	

DATE MAILED: 10/18/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/655,025	HOHEISEL ET AL.
	Examiner Allen C. Ho	Art Unit 2882

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 October 2005.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-4, 6-28 and 31-35 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 5, 29 and 30 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 11 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 5, 29, and 30 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form

Claim 5 recites a method step that removes the coating from end faces of the intermediate walls. This method step is in contradiction to claim 1, which recites an additive rapid prototyping technique.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 3, 7-17, 25, 26, 31, and 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Wei *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 5,231,655).

With regard to claims 1, 3, 7-14, 16, 17, 25, 26, 31, and 33-35, Wei *et al.* disclosed a method for producing and applying at least one of an antiscatter grid and collimator to at least one of an x-ray and gamma detector having a two-dimensional array of detector elements (42) which forms a detector surface with detection regions sensitive to at least one of x-radiation and

gamma radiation and less sensitive intermediate regions (Fig. 4(a)), comprising: producing a basic structure (310) using an additive (adding layers 410) rapid prototyping technique (the embodiment disclosed by Wei *et al.* is the prototype or model for the production of actual objects) to form transmission channels (420) and intermediate walls of at least one of the antiscatter grid and collimator; coating the intermediate walls with a material (330) which strongly absorbs at least one of x-radiation and gamma radiation; and applying at least one of the antiscatter grid and collimator to the detector surface (column 5, lines 42 - column 6, line 53).

With regard to claim 15, Wei *et al.* disclosed the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the basic structure is constructed so as to produce a focused (20) at least one of antiscatter grid and collimator.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2, 19-24, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wei *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 5,231,655) as applied to claims 1 and 31 above, and further in view of Guru *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 6,175,615 B1).

With regard to claims 2, 19-24, and 32, Wei *et al.* disclosed the method as claimed in claims 1 and 31. However, Wei *et al.* failed to teach a method of stereolithography is used as the rapid prototyping technique.

Guru *et al.* disclosed a method of stereolithography for prototyping a radiation collimator (column 4, lines 56-61). Guru *et al.* taught that the method of stereolithography permits precise machining and revisions could be easily made for other imaging conditions (column 5, lines 41-48).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the method of stereolithography as the prototyping technique, since a person would be motivated to use a prototyping technique that would allow a person to easily modify the parameters/dimensions of the collimator/grid to custom-fit different imaging conditions.

6. Claims 6 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wei *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 5,231,655) as applied to claims 1 and 2 above, and further in view of Logan (U. S. Patent No. 5,418,833).

With regard to claims 6 and 18, Wei *et al.* disclosed the method as claimed in claim 1 and 2. However, Wei failed to disclose that the coating is performed by at least one of sputtering and electrolytic deposition.

Logan disclosed that coating could be done by at least one of sputtering and electrolytic deposition (Logan, column 5, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to coat the intermediate walls using a known process, since a person would be motivated to use a proven process to coat the intermediate walls without undue experimentation.

7. Claims 1, 3, 4, 6, 7-18, 25-28, 31, and 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan (U. S. Patent No. 5,418,833) in view of Wei *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 5,231,655).

With regard to claims 1, 3, 7-14, 16, 17, 25, 26, 31, and 33-35, Logan disclosed a method, comprising: producing a basic structure (10) using an additive (adding layers 13) rapid prototyping technique to form transmission channels (12) and intermediate walls of at least one of the antiscatter grid and collimator; coating the intermediate walls with a material (13) which strongly absorbs at least one of x-radiation and gamma radiation.

However, Logan failed to disclose an x-ray or gamma-ray detector having a two-dimensional array of detector elements, and applying at least one of the antiscatter grid and collimator to the detector surface.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ a digital detector having a two-dimensional array of detector elements, since a person would be motivated to acquire an image in real time.

Wei *et al.* disclosed applying at least one of the antiscatter grid and collimator to the detector surface (Fig. 4(a)).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply at least one of the antiscatter grid and collimator to the detector surface. As disclosed by Logan, scattered x-rays degrade image quality (column 4, lines 34-48). Accordingly, a person would be motivated to improve image contrast by removing scattered x-rays.

With regard to claims 4, 27, and 28, Logan and Wei *et al.* disclosed the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the basic structure is produced from a material which is substantially transparent to at least one of x-radiation and gamma radiation (Logan, column 5, lines 27-30), and end faces of the intermediate walls are kept free of the coating with the absorbent material.

With regard to claims 6 and 18, Logan and Wei *et al.* disclosed the method as claimed in claim 1 and 2, wherein the coating is performed by at least one of sputtering and electrolytic deposition (Logan, column 5, lines 1-5).

With regard to claim 15, Logan and Wei *et al.* disclosed the method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the basic structure is constructed so as to produce a focused (Logan, **22**) at least one of antiscatter grid and collimator.

8. Claims 2, 19-24, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan (U. S. Patent No. 5,418,833) and Wei *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 5,231,655) as applied to claims 1 and 31 above, and further in view of Guru *et al.* (U. S. Patent No. 6,175,615 B1).

With regard to claims 2, 19-24, and 32, Logan and Wei *et al.* disclosed the method as claimed in claims 1 and 31. However, Logan and Wei *et al.* failed to teach a method of stereolithography is used as the rapid prototyping technique.

Guru *et al.* disclosed a method of stereolithography for prototyping a radiation collimator (column 4, lines 56-61). Guru *et al.* taught that the method of stereolithography permits precise machining and revisions could be easily made for other imaging conditions (column 5, lines 41-48).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the method of stereolithography as the prototyping technique, since a

person would be motivated to use a prototyping technique that would allow a person to easily modify the parameters/dimensions of the collimator/grid to custom-fit different imaging conditions.

Allowable Subject Matter

9. Claims 5, 29, and 30 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
10. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

With regard to claims 5, 29, and 30, although the prior art discloses a method as claimed in claim 1, it fails to teach or fairly suggest the steps of producing the basic structure from a material which is substantially transparent to at least one of x-radiation and gamma radiation, and removing the coating from end faces of the intermediate walls as claimed.

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments filed 05 October 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicants argue that Wei *et al.* failed to disclose producing at least one of an antiscatter grid and collimator using an additive rapid prototyping technique because Wei *et al.* and Logan disclosed a method that forms a collimator by removing materials. The examiner respectively disagrees. Wei *et al.* disclosed an additive rapid prototyping technique that produces one of an antiscatter grid and collimator by adding layers (Fig. 4(a)). Logan disclosed

an additive rapid prototyping technique that produces one of an antiscatter grid and collimator by adding x-ray absorbing layers (13). Furthermore, applicants' own specification (paragraph [0047]) and claims 5, 29, and 30 disclose a method step that removes materials. Thus, this argument is not persuasive.

As noted in MPEP § 2111, during patent examination, claims are given their broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the specification. It is proper to use the specification to interpret what the applicant meant by a word or phrase recited in the claim. However, it is not proper to read limitations appearing in the specification into the claim when these limitations are not recited in the claim. Words of the claims are generally accorded their ordinary and customary meaning, unless it appears from the written description that they were used differently by the applicant.

Therefore, the rejections are being maintained.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Allen C. Ho whose telephone number is (571) 272-2491. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 8:00 am - 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward J. Glick can be reached at (571) 272-2490. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Allen C. Ho
Allen C. Ho
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2882

14 October 2005